

FACT SHEET FOR NPDES PERMIT NO. WA0037311
West Longview Lagoons (City of Longview)

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INTRODUCTION

The Federal Clean Water Act (FCWA, 1972, and later modifications, 1977, 1981, and 1987) established water quality goals for the navigable (surface) waters of the United States. One of the mechanisms for achieving the goals of the Clean Water Act is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System of permits (NPDES permits), which is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA has delegated responsibility to administer the NPDES permit program to the State of Washington on the basis of Chapter 90.48 RCW which defines the Department of Ecology's authority and obligations in administering the wastewater discharge permit program.

The regulations adopted by the State include procedures for issuing permits (Chapter 173-220 WAC), technical criteria for discharges from municipal wastewater treatment facilities (Chapter 173-221 WAC) and water quality criteria for surface and ground waters (Chapters 173-201A and 200 WAC). These regulations require that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the state is allowed. The regulations also establish the basis for effluent limitations and other requirements which are to be included in the permit.

This permit is issued according to protocols which apply a screening criteria to assess key environmental protection parameters, the success of the previous permit's control of the wastewater discharge, and the compliance history of the permittee. It is designed to apply to selected minor dischargers that, based on the available information, the Department believes have proved to pose a relatively low environmental impact potential to its receiving water environment. The permit contains the technology-based effluent limitations as given in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40 CFR Part 133 (federal) and in Chapter 173-221 WAC (state). A preliminary assessment of the discharge's potential for exceedance of the water quality standards for chlorine and ammonia has been made. Where there is a lack of adequate data indicating the discharger's potential for exceedance of the water quality criteria, this permit does not include water quality-based numeric effluent limitations. Based on the Department's preliminary evaluation, the permit may include monitoring requirements and/or specified measures to control discharges of these toxic pollutants.

One of the requirements (WAC 173-220-060) for issuing a permit under the NPDES permit program is the preparation of a draft permit and an accompanying fact sheet. Public notice of the availability of the draft permit is required at least thirty days before the permit is issued (WAC 173-220-050). The fact sheet and draft permit are available for review (see Appendix A--Public Involvement of the fact sheet for more detail on the Public Notice procedures).

This fact sheet has been reviewed by the Permittee and errors in fact have been corrected. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments (Appendix C) will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response. The fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the permit will be addressed in Appendix C--Response to Comments.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Applicant: City of Longview
Facility Name and Address: West Longview Lagoons
City of Longview
P. O. Box 28
Longview, Washington 98632
Type of Treatment: Aerated and Facultative Lagoons
Discharge Location: Coal Creek Slough to Columbia River
Latitude: 46° 10' 45" N Longitude: 123° 0' 54" W.
Water Body ID Number: WA 25 4010

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

1. Treatment Processes: Influent is pumped to the headworks from the Ocean Beach Highway No. 4 pump station. The headworks contains two parallel Parshall flumes where the influent flow is measured, recorded, and totaled. It also contains a comminutor and an emergency bar screen which is cleaned manually. From the headworks, the influent flow is discharged into Cell No. 1 through a seven port header. A 10 horsepower mechanical aerator is located above each influent port. The four facultative lagoons are then operated in series. Effluent from Cell No. 4 is discharged to the algae removal clarifier during the summer months (up to 800,000 gpd) or directly to the chlorine contact basin during the winter months. Alum is added to the effluent from Cell No. 4 as a coagulant prior to clarification. Following chlorination, the final effluent is discharged to a drainage canal and is then pumped by Consolidated Diking and Improvement District No. 1's Main Pumping Station to Coal Creek Slough. Algae/alum sludge from the clarifier is returned to Cells Nos. 3 and 4 by the Sludge Return Pump Station.
2. Treatment Plant Classification: Classification of this plant is Class II.
3. Industrial Users: According to the information provided by the applicant, there are no major industrial contributors to the applicant's sewer collection system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING WATER

The facility discharges to Coal Creek Slough which, according to the water quality standards contained in WAC 173-201A, would be designated as a Class A receiving water in the vicinity of the outfall. Characteristic uses include the following:

Water supply (domestic, industrial, agricultural); stock watering; fish migration; fish rearing, spawning and harvesting; wildlife habitat; primary contact recreation; sport fishing; boating and aesthetic enjoyment; commerce and navigation.

Water quality of this class shall meet or exceed the requirements for all or substantially all uses.

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Coal Creek Slough (Slough) does not currently meet Class A water quality standards because of all the pollution sources contained in its watershed and because very little flow exists during the critical low flow period. The Slough and surrounding ditches primarily function as conveyance channels for stormwater runoff which eventually discharges to the Columbia River which is designated as Class A. To designate Coal Creek Slough Class A for the purposes of permitting the West Longview Lagoon Wastewater Treatment Plant (Longview WWTP) is not appropriate since the Class A use is not attainable without addressing the whole watershed. The effluent from the Longview WWTP has a higher water quality than the Slough based on a water quality study conducted by KCM in January 1996 (West Longview Wastewater Treatment Plant Water Quality Monitoring).

DISCHARGE OUTFALL AND DILUTION

Secondary treated and disinfected effluent is discharged from the facility via a single port diffuser into Coal Creek Slough.

A preliminary estimate of the acute dilution factor was made for this discharge based on the allowable percent flow of the receiving water using the following formula:

$$\text{acute dilution factor} = [Q_{\text{effluent}} + 2.5\% Q_{\text{stream}}] / (Q_{\text{effluent}})$$

where, Q_{effluent} = effluent flow during critical condition, 1 MGD; and,

Q_{stream} = receiving water flow, 0 MGD.

Based on this preliminary estimate, the acute dilution factor is 1.

GROUND WATER QUALITY LIMITATIONS

The Department has promulgated Ground Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) to protect uses of ground water. Permits issued by the Department shall be conditioned in such a manner so as not to allow violations of those standards (WAC 173-200-100).

This Permittee has no discharge to ground and therefore no limitations are required based on potential effects to ground water.

PERMIT STATUS

The previous permit for this facility was issued on September 17, 1986. The previous permit placed effluent limitations on 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, and Fecal Coliform Bacteria.

An application for permit renewal was submitted to the Department on February 26, 1996, and accepted by the Department on June 27, 1997.

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COMPARISON OF EFFLUENT LIMITS WITH THE EXISTING PERMIT ISSUED September 17, 1986.

Parameter	Existing Permit Limits		Proposed Permit Limits	
	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Monthly Average	Weekly Average
	Technology Based Limits			
Flow	2.7 MGD		2.7 MGD	
BOD	30 mg/L or 85 % removal 676 lb/day	45 mg/L 1013 lb/day	30 mg/L or 65 % removal 649 lb/day	45 mg/L 974 lb/day
TSS	75 mg/L or 1689 lb/day	112.5 mg/L 2533 lb/day	75 mg/L or 1689 lb/day	112.5 mg/L 2533 lb/day
Fecal Coliform	200/100 mL	400/100 mL	200/100 mL	400/100 mL
pH	6 to 9 standard units		6 to 9 standard units	
	Water Quality Based Limits			
	Daily Max.		Interim	Final
	Minimize		Daily Max.	Daily Max.
Chlorine			Minimize	Minimize

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

The concentration of pollutants in the discharge was reported in the NPDES application and in discharge monitoring reports. The effluent is characterized as follows:

Table 1: Wastewater Characterization

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>annual average</u>	<u>lowest monthly average</u>	<u>highest monthly average</u>
Flow (MGD)	1.35	0.66	2.4
BOD ₅ (mg/L)	19.25	9.0	28
TSS (mg/L)	29	7	50
Fecal Coliform (colonies per 100 mL)			6
Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	0.16	0.02	0.4
pH range		low pH = 6.5	high pH = 7.6

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Federal and State regulations require that effluent limitations set forth in a NPDES permit must be either technology- or water quality-based. Technology-based limitations for municipal discharges are set by regulation (40 CFR 133, and Chapters 173-220 and 173-221 WAC). Water quality-based limitations are based upon compliance with the Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), Ground Water Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) or Sediment Quality Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC). The most stringent of these types of limits must be chosen for each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

DESIGN CRITERIA

In accordance with Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-220-130(1)(a), effluent limitations shall not be less stringent than those based upon the design criteria for the facility, which are contained in approved engineering plans, reports, or approved revisions. Also, in accordance with WAC 173-220-150 (1)(g), flows or waste loadings shall not exceed approved design criteria.

The design criteria for this treatment facility are taken from plans and specifications (July 1984) prepared by Gibbs & Olson Inc. and are as follows:

Table 2: Design Standards for the West Longview Lagoons WWTP.

Parameter	Design Quantity
Monthly average flow (max month) (MGD)	2.70
Monthly average dry weather flow (MGD)	0.99
Monthly average wet weather flow (MGD)	2.70
Instantaneous peak flow (MGD)	5.0
BOD influent loading (lb./day)	1853
TSS influent loading (lb./day)	1904
Design population equivalent (# of people)	7961

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

The facility received its last compliance inspection without sampling on April 16, 1993. A review of the daily monitoring data from 1995 to the present reveals periodic permit violations on BOD₅ mass loading, percent removal, and concentration for the weekly and monthly averages. All of the violations occurred prior to 1997 with the exception of BOD₅ percent removal. The treatment plant was upgraded in 1995 to include aeration in the first lagoon cell. In the spring of 1996, an alternate chlorine feed point was added to provide contact time for the lagoon effluent before discharge to the clarifier. Also, in 1995 as part of a water quality study, the City discovered that their lab analysis of BOD₅ was producing results higher than a commercial lab that they split samples with. The end result of these positive measures/investigations by the City was lower effluent BOD₅ and much fewer effluent BOD₅ violations in 1997. It remains to be seen whether this trend continues.

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The City has had a chronic problem of raw sewage overflows several times per year in their wastewater collection system. Several events occurred as recently as last winter. When the sewage threatens to overflow manholes and run down city streets, the operators open bypass valves to reroute a portion of the sewage to the Longview ditches. The ditches discharge to the Columbia River. The City needs to continue its aggressive efforts to eliminate overflows in their collection system by eliminating sources of infiltration and inflow.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Municipal wastewater treatment plants are a category of discharger for which technology-based effluent limits have been promulgated by federal and state regulations. These effluent limitations are given in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40 CFR Part 133 (federal) and in Chapter 173-221 WAC (state). These regulations are performance standards that constitute all known available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment for municipal wastewater.

The permit requires that chlorine concentrations in excess of that necessary to reliably achieve the fecal coliform limits shall be avoided. The Water Pollution Control Federation's Chlorination of Wastewater (1976) states that a properly designed and maintained wastewater treatment plant can achieve adequate disinfection if a 0.5 mg/liter chlorine residual is maintained after fifteen minutes of contact time. See also Metcalf and Eddy, Wastewater Engineering, Treatment, Disposal and Reuse, Third Edition, 1991. A treatment plant that provides adequate chlorination contact time can meet the 0.5 mg/liter chlorine limit on a monthly average basis. This concentration shall be used as a guideline for minimizing chlorine usage.

SURFACE WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

In order to protect existing water quality and preserve the designated beneficial uses of Washington's surface waters, WAC 173-201A-060 states that waste discharge permits shall be conditioned such that the discharge will meet established Surface Water Quality Standards. The Washington State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC) is a state regulation designed to protect the beneficial uses of the surface waters of the state.

In the absence of data indicating otherwise, the discharge is believed to have a relatively low adverse environmental impact potential and therefore, the permit does not have extensive effluent and receiving water data gathering and monitoring requirements. However, a preliminary evaluation of the discharge's potential for exceedance of the water quality standards for chlorine and ammonia are made.

Because the receiving water Class A use cannot be attained as discussed previously in the *DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING WATER*, no new monitoring or control measures will be required for the treatment plant or receiving water.

CONSIDERATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY-BASED CRITERIA

Critical Conditions

Determination of the reasonable potential for exceedance of the surface water standards quality standards are made for the waterbody's critical condition, which represents the receiving water and waste discharge condition with the highest potential for adverse impact on the aquatic biota, human health, and existing or characteristic water body uses.

Mixing Zones

The Water Quality Standards allow the Department of Ecology to authorize mixing zones around a point of discharge in establishing surface water quality-based effluent limits. Both "acute" and "chronic" mixing zones may be authorized for pollutants that can have a toxic effect on the aquatic environment near the point of discharge. The concentration of pollutants at the boundary of these mixing zones may not exceed the numerical criteria for that type of zone. Mixing zones can only be authorized for discharges that are receiving all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention and control (AKART) and in accordance with other mixing zone requirements of WAC 173-201A-100.

Preliminary Dilution Factor Estimation

When pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge exceed water quality criteria with technology-based controls which the Department has determined to be AKART, mixing zones may be authorized in accordance with Chapter 173-201A WAC.

Mathematical models and/or dye studies may be used to determine the dilution factors of effluent to receiving water that occur within the allowable mixing zones at the critical condition. The dilution factors determined will then be compared with those based on the allowable river flow percents (WAC 173-201). RIVPLUM5 model may be used to determine the dilution factors at the boundaries of the allowable mixing zone. RIVPLUM5 is a two dimensional model based on the assumption that the discharge is a single point source and is completely and rapidly mixed vertically in the receiving river. Using the RIVPLUM5, the Department simulated a number of discharge scenarios. The predicted acute dilution factors were compared with those calculated based on the 2.5 percent stream flow. The RIVPLUM5 predicted higher dilution factor in most simulated instances where the stream depth is greater than 2 feet. However, although the estimation of the dilution factor based on the 2.5 percent of the stream flow may not always yield the lowest value, this permit is issued to selected minor municipalities where the potential for adverse environmental impacts is believed to be low. Where adequate data is lacking for determination of the dilution factors, the permit may use a preliminary estimate of the dilution factor based on the allowable percent flow of the receiving water.

Chlorine Considerations

Discharges from wastewater treatment plants that use chlorine for coliform control are likely to have a reasonable potential for chlorine toxicity, unless, dechlorination or other chlorine control methods are practiced at the plant and there is adequate dilution of the effluent by the receiving water.

Based on the preliminary estimate of the acute dilution factor, the discharge from this facility has a reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standards for chlorine. However, since the designated use for the receiving water is unattainable, no new chlorine limit will be required.

Ammonia Considerations

A reasonable potential determination for exceedance of the ammonia criteria caused by this discharge can not be made without adequate data on the ammonia concentration in the effluent and data on the flow, temperature, pH, and ammonia concentration in the receiving water under the critical condition. Calculations of the ammonia criteria under various conditions suggest that there is no reasonable potential for exceedance of the water quality standards when the receiving water pH and temperature are below 8 and 68 °F (20 °C), respectively, and the acute dilution factor is greater than 10. However, as the background ammonia nitrogen concentration in the receiving water increases to 0.5 mg/L or higher, the reasonable potential analysis suggests the exceedance of the chronic ammonia criteria. If there are

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indications of high receiving water pH, temperature, or ammonia, the permit will require extensive ambient flow and water quality monitoring and/or implementation of immediate measures for control of ammonia in the discharge.

Seasonal nitrification (e.g., in summer) can occur in the biological treatment systems as temperature increases. The extent of nitrification occurrence and its reliability vary with the system, its mode of operation, and other local and environmental conditions. In general, nitrification in lagoons is relatively limited and inconsistent.

Based on the information available, there is a potential for exceedance of ammonia criteria in the receiving water. However, since the designated use for the receiving water is unattainable, no new ammonia limit will be required.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Effluent monitoring, recording, and reporting are required (WAC 173-220-210 and 40 CFR 122.41) to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly and the effluent limitations are being achieved.

The monitoring and testing schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Condition S.2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring. The required monitoring frequency is consistent with agency guidance given in the current version of the Department Permit Writer's Manual.

The permit may require additional monitoring to determine the reasonable potential for exceedance of the ammonia criteria. The parameters to be monitored may include the ammonia concentration in the effluent, and the receiving water ammonia concentration, pH, and temperature.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

PREVENTION OF FACILITY OVERLOADING

Overloading of the treatment plant is a violation of the terms and conditions of the permit. To prevent this from occurring, RCW 90.48.110 and WAC 173-220-150 require the Permittee to take the actions detailed in proposed permit requirement S.4. to plan expansions or modifications before existing capacity is reached and to report and correct conditions that could result in new or increased discharges of pollutants. Condition S.4. restricts the amount of flow.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)

The proposed permit contains condition S.5. as authorized under RCW 90.48.110, WAC 173-220-150, Chapter 173-230 WAC, and WAC 173-240-080. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

RESIDUAL SOLIDS HANDLING

To prevent water quality problems the Permittee is required in permit condition S7. to store and handle all residual solids (grit, screenings, scum, sludge, and other solid waste) in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.48.080 and State Water Quality Standards.

The final use and disposal of sewage sludge from this facility is regulated by U.S. EPA under 40 CFR 503. The disposal of other solid waste is regulated by the jurisdictional health department.

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OUTFALL EVALUATION

Proposed permit condition S.9. requires the Permittee to conduct an outfall inspection and submit a report detailing the findings of that inspection. The purpose of the inspection is to determine the condition of the discharge pipe and diffusers.

EFFLUENT MIXING STUDY

If needed, the Permittee may be required to determine the mixing characteristics of the discharge in order to assess whether assumptions made in the permit will protect the receiving water quality outside the allotted dilution zone boundary. The effluent mixing study shall follow the requirements below.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall determine the degree of effluent and receiving water mixing which occurs within the mixing zone that comply with WAC 173-201A-100. The degree of mixing shall be determined during critical receiving water conditions or as close to predicted critical conditions as reasonably possible. If mixing is determined at a time other than critical conditions, the time must be approved by the Department. The critical condition for rivers and streams is generally the 7Q10 low flow. The dilution ratio shall be measured in the field with dye, salt, or other tracers using study protocols specified in this section or others approved by the Department. The use of models is an acceptable alternative or adjunct to a tracer study if the critical ambient conditions necessary for model input are known or will be established with field studies.

The tracer study, if necessary, shall be conducted as close to critical receiving water conditions as reasonably possible. The mixing data will be applied to effluent data to quantify pollutant concentrations within and at the edge of the mixing zone(s).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

If the Permittee has information on the background physical conditions or background concentration of chemical substances (for which there are criteria in Chapter 173-201A WAC) in the receiving water, this information shall be submitted to the Department as part of the Effluent Mixing Report.

The results of the effluent mixing study shall be included in the Effluent Mixing Report, which shall be submitted to the Department for approval *by the stated date in the Department Order, if one has been issued, otherwise, with the next application for permit renewal.*

If the results of the mixing study, toxicity tests, and chemical analysis indicate that the concentration of any pollutant(s) exceeds or has a reasonable potential to exceed the State Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, the Department may issue a regulatory order to require a reduction of pollutants or modify this permit to impose effluent limitations to meet the Water Quality Standards.

The Permittee shall use some method of fixing and reporting the location of the outfall and mixing zone boundaries (i.e., triangulation off the shore, microwave navigation system, or using Loran or Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates). The method of fixing station location and the actual station locations shall be identified in the report.

PROTOCOLS

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The Permittee shall determine the dilution ratio using protocols outlined in the following references, approved modifications thereof, or by another method approved by the Department:

- Akar, P.J. and G.H. Jirka. 1990. *Cormix2: An Expert System for Hydrodynamic Mixing Zone Analysis of Conventional and Toxic Multiport Diffuser Discharges*. USEPA Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, GA. Draft, July 1990.
- Baumgartner, D.J., W.E. Frick, P.J.W. Roberts, and C.A. Bodeen, 1993. *Dilution Models for Effluent Discharges*. USEPA. Pacific Ecosystems Branch, Newport, OR.
- Doneker, R.L. and G.H. Jirka. 1990. *Cormix1: An Expert System for Hydrodynamic Mixing Zone Analysis of Conventional and Toxic Submerged Single Port Discharges*. USEPA, Environmental Research Laboratory, Athens, GA. EPA/600-3-90/012.
- Kilpatrick, F.A., and E.D. Cobb. 1985. Measurement of Discharge Using Tracers. Chapter A16. *Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the USGS, Book 3, Application of Hydraulics*. USGS, U.S. Department of the Interior. Reston, VA.
- Wilson, J.F., E.D. Cobb, and F.A. Kilpatrick. 1986. Fluorometric Procedures for Dye Tracing. Chapter A12. *Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the USGS, Book 3, Application of Hydraulics*. USGS, U.S. Department of the Interior. Reston, VA.
- Yearsley, J. 1991. *Diffusion in Near-shore and Riverine Environments*. USEPA Region 10. EPA 910/9-87-168.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on state and federal law and regulations and have been standardized for all individual NPDES permits issued by the Department.

PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCEDURES

PERMIT MODIFICATIONS

The Department may modify this permit to impose numerical limitations, if necessary to meet Water Quality Standards, Sediment Quality Standards, or Ground Water Standards, based on new information obtained from sources such as inspections, effluent monitoring, outfall studies, and effluent mixing studies.

The Department may also modify this permit as a result of new or amended state or federal regulations.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to protect human health, aquatic life, and the beneficial uses of waters of the State of Washington. The Department proposes that this permit be issued for 5 years.

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REVIEW BY THE PERMITTEE

A proposed permit was reviewed by the Permittee for verification of facts. Only factual items were corrected in the draft permit and fact sheet.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A--PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

Public notice of application was published to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the reissuance of this permit.

The Department will publish a Public Notice of Draft (PNOD) to inform the public that a draft permit and fact sheet are available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Southwest Regional Office
P. O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775.

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the thirty (30) day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and the reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-220-090). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing (WAC 173-220-100).

The Department will consider all comments received within thirty (30) days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, (360) 407-6279 , or by writing to the address listed above.

APPENDIX B--GLOSSARY

Acute Toxicity--The lethal effect of a compound on an organism that occurs in a short period of time, usually 48 to 96 hours.

Ambient Water Quality--The existing environmental condition of the water in a receiving water body.

Ammonia--Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation--The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation -- The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD₅--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD₅ is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass--The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Chlorine--Chlorine is used to disinfect wastewaters of pathogens harmful to human health. It is also extremely toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic Toxicity--The effect of a compound on an organism over a relatively long time, often 1/10 of an organism's lifespan or more. Chronic toxicity can measure survival, reproduction or growth rates, or other parameters to measure the toxic effects of a compound or combination of compounds.

Class 1 Inspection--A walk-through inspection of a facility that includes a visual inspection and some examination of facility records. It may also include a review of the facility's record of environmental compliance.

Class 2 Inspection--A walk-through inspection of a facility that includes the elements of a Class 1 Inspection plus sampling and testing of wastewaters. It may also include a review of the facility's record of environmental compliance.

Clean Water Act (CWA)--The Federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, 97-117; USC 1251 et seq.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)--The event during which excess combined sewage flow caused by inflow is discharged from a combined sewer, rather than conveyed to the sewage treatment plant because either the capacity of the treatment plant or the combined sewer is exceeded.

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Composite Sample--A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite"(collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

Construction Activity--Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Critical Condition--The time during which the combination of receiving water and waste discharge conditions have the highest potential for causing toxicity in the receiving water environment. This situation usually occurs when the flow within a water body is low, thus, its ability to dilute effluent is reduced.

Daily Maximum Discharge Limitation--The greatest allowable value for any calendar day.

Dilution Factor--A measure of the amount of mixing of effluent and receiving water that occurs at the boundary of the mixing zone. Expressed as the inverse of the effluent fraction.

Engineering Report--A document which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria--Fecal coliform bacteria are used as indicators of pathogenic bacteria in the effluent that are harmful to humans. Pathogenic bacteria in wastewater discharges are controlled by disinfecting the wastewater. The presence of high numbers of fecal coliform bacteria in a water body can indicate the recent release of untreated wastewater and/or the presence of animal feces.

Grab Sample--A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short period of time as is feasible.

Industrial Wastewater--Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Infiltration and Inflow (I/I)--"Infiltration" means the addition of ground water into a sewer through joints, the sewer pipe material, cracks, and other defects. "Inflow" means the addition of rainfall-caused surface water drainage from roof drains, yard drains, basement drains, street catch basins, etc., into a sewer.

Mixing Zone--An area that surrounds an effluent discharge within which water quality criteria may be exceeded. The area of the authorized mixing zone is specified in a facility's permit and follows procedures outlined in state regulations (Chapter 173-201A WAC).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)--The NPDES (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) is the Federal wastewater permitting system for discharges to navigable waters of the United States. Many states, including the State of Washington, have been delegated the authority to issue these permits. NPDES permits issued by Washington State permit writers are joint NPDES/State permits issued under both State and Federal laws.

pH--The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

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State Waters--Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

Stormwater--That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit--A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Upset--An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit--A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

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APPENDIX C--RESPONSE TO COMMENTS